

75 feet of water, while only 15 per cent. is covered by water between 50 and 75 feet in depth.

Serial temperatures taken in the position of the deepest sounding on August 12, 1904, showed a range from surface to bottom amounting to 15° Fahr., the fall between 25 and 50 feet being equal to about half a degree per foot of depth, the readings being :—

Surface ...	...	...	...	...	..	62°·5 Fahr.
10 feet ..	..	...	...	.	...	62°·4 ,,
25 ,, ...	..	...	...	...	.	61°·5 ,,
35 ,, ..	...	...	..	..	..	56°·5 ,,
50 ,, ...	...	...	..	..	...	49°·3 ,,
88 ,, ...	.	..	..	...	...	47°·5 ,,

Kilcheran Loch (see Plate LXV.) is half a mile in length, and covers an area of 28 acres. At the northern end there is a narrow prolongation, which could not be sounded because it was found impossible to get a boat through the reeds at the narrows. The main body of the loch forms a simple basin, the water deepening gradually on proceeding from the southern end until the maximum depth of 60 feet is met with about a quarter of a mile from the two ends. The mean depth is estimated at 21 feet, and the volume of water at 26 million cubic feet. Temperatures taken on August 13, 1904, gave the following results :—

Surface .	..	..	.	...		59°·4 Fahr.
10 feet .	..	..	..		.	59°·8 ,,
30 ,, ...	...	..	...	..	...	59°·5 ,,
60 ,, ..	...	...	...	..	..	50°·5 ,,

There was heavy rain at the time, and for 10 hours previously, which may account for the uniform temperature from the surface to 30 feet; between 30 and 60 feet a fall of 9° was recorded.

Loch Fiart (see Plate LXV.) is nearly two-thirds of a mile in length, and covers an area of about 33 acres. The maximum depth of 58 feet was recorded less than a quarter of a mile from the southern end. The longitudinal line of soundings shows a slight irregularity of the lake-floor, for, proceeding from the northern end, the water deepens gradually to 48 feet, then shoals to 36 feet, whence the water deepens again to the point of maximum depth. The volume of water is estimated at 34 million cubic feet, and the mean depth at 23 feet.